

REBELS KEEP TROOPS BUSY.

Request for Military Rule in Two Provinces.

REFUSAL IN THE CASE OF TAYABAS.

Dry Season Arouses the Activities of the Insurgents—Sharp Engagement With Filipinos in Batangas—Commissioner Ide Ill—Natives Placed Under Arrest.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—General Chaffee has requested that the province of Tayabas be placed under military rule owing to the concentration there of insurgents from the provinces of Laguna and Batangas, who are fleeing from the Americans under General Bell. Acting Governor Wright has refused the request, believing that the constabulary, co-operating with the garrisons, will be sufficient to preserve order in Tayabas.

General Davis, with the concurrence of General Wade, the department commander, has made a similar request for the establishment of military rule at Misamis, Island of Mindanao, in order to facilitate the suppression of the aggravating insurrection prevailing there.

More Disturbances Expected. It is reasonable to expect minor disturbances during the approaching dry season, after the harvest is gathered, as the people of the provinces will then be unemployed.

A detachment of the First Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Tiltford, has been engaged with insurgents at Lobo, province of Batangas. Nineteen of the rebels, who were armed with rifles, were killed.

Lieutenant Tiltford reports that the insurgents frequently attack supply trains and that his troops are in frequent contact with them.

Two native priests and two presbyterians have been arrested for aiding the insurgents. In addition to this a charge of counterfeiting was made against them, an outfit for making money having been found concealed behind the altar of the church.

Commissioner Ide Ill. Commissioner Ide, who has been sick for a week, is going to the hospital. His sickness results from overwork. All the Commissioners are working very hard. The absence of Governor Taft cripples the efficiency of the Government. The newspapers are agitating for the appointment of an additional lawyer on the Commission.

The transport Menard reports having encountered a typhoon during which the ship was damaged and her cargo damaged. There were several accidents to her engines and ice plant during the passage.

TERMS TO FREE MISS STONE.

Despatch From Sofia Says Release Has Been Arranged.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A despatch to the "Telegraph" from Sofia says that the American Legation has arranged terms for the release of Miss Stone.

It is stated that \$100,000 is to be paid in Bulgaria and Miss Stone will be released on Turkish soil.

CUBANS ENTERTAIN SAILORS.

Men From the American Warships Ashore at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Last night a number of officers and 500 sailors belonging to the American warships now at this port attended a performance at the Proton, or ball court, that was given in their honor.

Afterward the sailors marched to the wharf, where they embarked for their ships.

M. CAMBON RETURNING HERE.

French Ambassador Coming for the White House Reception.

HAVRE, Dec. 22.—The French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, sailed from here yesterday on the La Champagne for New York. He was accompanied by the steamer by Mme. Cambon, who returned to Paris this evening.

The Ambassador goes to America in order to be present at the New Year reception at the White House to the Diplomatic Corps.

SOLDIERS START AVALANCHE.

Company of Alpine Regiment Buried and Two May Die.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—While a company of an Alpine regiment was maneuvering at the foot of a glacier in the Commune of Bessans, near Chambéry, an avalanche fell, overwhelming almost the entire company. The villagers and the few soldiers left finally rescued the buried men after great labor. Thirty of them were more or less seriously injured.

Twelve had their feet frostbitten. The recovery of an officer and an orderly is doubtful.

The accident was apparently caused by the marching of the men, which started the loosened snow sliding.

ALLEGED MURDERS BY BOERS.

Testimony to Most Cases Furnished by Natives Only.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The War Office issues a mail despatch from General Kitchen-Paul, detailing further instances of alleged murders of natives by Boers.

In most of the cases the only testimony against the Boers is furnished by natives.

FARMS FOR EXPERIMENTS.

Royal Tuberculosis Commission Accepts Sir James Blith's Gift.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Royal Tuberculosis Commission has accepted two farms in Essex offered by Sir James Blith for experimental purposes.

Experiments that will last two or three years will be made in all kinds of bovine and other kinds of tuberculosis.

Improved Service West, R. & O. R. R.

Under recent change of schedule train leaving Washington 6:20 p. m. (daily) arrives in Chicago in time to connect with "Great Northern" train for Chicago, leaving Chicago 10:00 p. m. (daily) and arriving in Chicago 10:00 p. m. (daily).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA ILL.

Slight Indisposition Delays Royal Party in London.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is officially announced that the journey of the King and Queen to Sandringham has been postponed in consequence of a slight indisposition of the Queen. Their majesties intended to pass Christmas at Sandringham, but will now remain at the Marlborough House.

RUSSIA ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

Chinese Take Firm Stand in the Manchurian Question.

PEKING, Dec. 22.—M. Lassar, the Russian Minister, and Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao met today to discuss the Manchurian question.

The Chinese representatives, influenced by other foreign Governments, were less pliant than Li Hung Chang, and they requested that an early date be set for the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria, making exception, however, in favor of a limited number of guards to protect the railways.

They opposed any restraint being placed on China by Russia against the former increasing her troops there, which, they held, China could make without consulting Russia.

They also requested that an early date be fixed for handing over the Nieu-Chwang and Shan-Shuiwan Railway to the Chinese.

MET TO INTERPRET PARTS OF PROTOCOL.

MINISTERS GATHER AT PEKING.

Imperial Consultants Authorities to Sell Seized Firearms—Sir Robert Hart Asks About Indemnity.

PEKING, Dec. 22.—The Ministers met yesterday to consider the interpretation to be placed on parts of the protocol, they having been requested to do so by the Chinese.

The first point considered was the confiscation of smuggled firearms, which were formerly held by the Chinese officials, who offered rewards to informants. It was decided that the Imperial customs should sell such seizures at present.

The indemnity interest. The second point was whether a twelfth of the annual interest on the indemnity should be paid monthly or the amount collected by the customs, this amount being variable. Sir Robert Hart, director of the Imperial maritime customs, desires that the amount collected be paid, while some of the Ministers want an exact twelfth for the convenience of bankers and to prevent speculation.

The matter was not decided, but it is understood that the Chinese will pay a twelfth part in January.

The Ministers will shortly reply to Sir Robert Hart's request that he be informed of the personnel of the bankers' commission that is to receive the payments from the Chinese. Belgium, Spain and the United States have not yet appointed representatives on this commission.

American Bank Desired. The Italian commissioner has been appointed but will not arrive in time to receive the first payment.

There is a strong desire for the establishment of an American bank in the East. Such an institution is greatly needed, aside from the necessity of there being a depository for the sums to be received by the United States from the Chinese.

MACLAY INTIMATES THAT HE MAY FIGHT.

DECLARES REQUEST A DEMAND.

Historian Brands President's Action in Singling Him Out Extraordinary—Mr. Long's Comment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Edgar Stanton MacLay, the naval historian, who has been requested to resign as special laborer in the navy yard because of what he wrote about Rear Admiral Schley's conduct in the Santiago campaign, said tonight that he had not yet received Secretary Long's letter, but would probably get it tomorrow.

Mr. MacLay understood, he said, that he had been dismissed, not merely requested to resign, despite the wording of the letter.

Entitled to a Hearing. "I don't see," he said, "how the President of the United States could violate the civil service law by dismissing me. I understand it, a man regularly installed under civil service regulations is entitled to an opportunity to answer charges made against him. As I understand it, this order is merely a dictatorial order and I am commanded to get out. No cause or reason is given to me. I say this in case my resignation should be demanded.

"If the reports are true the decision will affect only thousands in the United States. The President of the United States is coming to that point where he is establishing a precedent. I don't exactly know the law, but I passed a regular examination with a 20 per cent record, being appointed a special laborer.

An Extraordinary Case. "It is a most extraordinary case for the President to single me out and tell me to get out. If that is the case, the civil service is a hollow farce. President Roosevelt, I believe, made a mark as a civil service champion. I have nothing to say about any other part of the question.

When Secretary Long was told last night that Edgar Stanton MacLay had said he would refuse to resign from his position in the Brooklyn Navy Yard because he was protected by the civil service rules, the Secretary remarked that he would refuse to resign from his position in the Brooklyn Navy Yard because he was protected by the civil service rules.

President McKinley's Rule. "As to the right of removal," he said, "my impression is that the rule laid down by President McKinley, which is still in force, gives a civil service employee three days within which to comply with a request to resign.

This request, he said, is not a demand. It is a request. I have nothing to say about the request for his resignation.

To that I can say only that the President's intention will be carried out," Mr. Long answered.

SCHLEY GOES TO NEW YORK.

Will Spend Holidays With Wife and Daughter.

DEPLORES CENSURE OF GEN. MILES.

Admiral and His Friends Regret That General's Endorsement of Dewey's Views Should Have Subjected Army Commander to Humiliation.

Rear Admiral Schley will go to New York with Mrs. Schley this morning, and will probably remain there over Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. Worley and her husband. Immediately thereafter he expects to have a consultation with his attorneys and advisers as to just what course he will pursue in regard to his case.

Admiral Schley is taking the matter very philosophically and is not allowing the action of Secretary Long to worry him in the least, according to appearances. There is reason to believe that his next step, after consultation with his attorneys and advisers, will be to make an appeal to the President to either set aside the findings of the court and the approval of the Secretary of the Navy or that he sanction the selection of three civilian arbitrators to pass upon the case.

Civil Suit Possibility. While in New York it is also probable that some decision will be reached in reference to the matter of bringing a civil action against MacLay and the publishers of the latter's book. Whatever is done in this regard Admiral Schley will not ask for any money damages.

Admiral Schley will return to Washington in time to be here December 30, when he is to be presented with a handsome medal by the Junior Order of American Mechanics, arrangements for which have already been made.

Court of Enquiry Dissolved. The Court of Enquiry has been formally dissolved by the Secretary of the Navy, so that the matter, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, is officially closed.

The effect of dissolving the court is to place Rear Admiral Benham and Ramsey, as well as Rear Admiral Schley, again on the retired list. Both members of the court were restored to active duty with active pay, while in service upon the court, and Admiral Schley was retired under the age limit while the court was in session on October 3. He was continued on the active list, however, until the court was formally dissolved.

Deplore Censure of General Miles. The friends of Admiral Schley are greatly pleased at the stand General Miles has taken in endorsing the verdict of Admiral Dewey, although they naturally deplore the fact that he was subjected to censure for doing so.

They point to the fact that the highest officer of the army has joined with the highest officer of the navy in paying a tribute to Admiral Schley and acceding to his demand for the battle of Santiago and vindicating him of the charge of cowardice.

Schley to Winter in the South. Admiral Schley will spend part of the early winter in the South. He will go first to Savannah, Ga., where he is to be the guest for two or three weeks of General and Mrs. Gordon. Thence he will go to Memphis and other places to which he has been invited.

Admiral Schley will accept no offers or invitations to deliver lectures during the winter. Since the findings of the court were approved he has received many presents from persons throughout the country, one of which was a magnificent piano, sent this week by an anonymous admirer.

May Not Retire Under Censure. Friends of Lieutenant General Miles are of the opinion that he will not retire upon the severe censure imposed upon him by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root for his objectionable reference to the Schley case in a newspaper interview.

That the matter will lead to more serious consequences is generally accepted by those who know General Miles. Just what he will do nobody knows, but the impression is that he will either demand an enquiry or he will be entitled under the army regulations, or insist that he be given an opportunity of replying to Mr. Root's letter of censure.

It has been a matter of much military and naval circles whether an officer can properly be reprimanded without having been convicted by a court-martial or officers against the laws and regulations for the government of the army and navy.

Admiral Meade's Case. That question was raised but not pressed when Rear Admiral Richard Meade was publicly rebuked by President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert for saying that "a broken name and a reputation" had no chance under Cleveland's Administration.

Admiral Meade was asked by Secretary Root if he had made such a statement to a newspaper reporter. He virtually admitted that he had, and then applied for retirement. It was in endorsing this application that Mr. Root rebuked him. A great many naval officers contended at that time that the reprimand was contrary to law. Admiral Meade had not been convicted of any offense. It was held by these officers that a reprimand was a punishment which only a court-martial could impose.

May Be Retired Any Time. General Miles has never been adverse to engaging in a controversy with his superiors, and the present opportunity is regarded by those who know him as too good to be allowed to pass by. In some quarters it is believed that General Miles will only for retirement as a means of showing his resentment of the action of the President and the Secretary of War. He will reach the retiring age, sixty-four years, August 8, 1902.

Under the law, however, an officer who has reached the age of sixty-two years may be retired without his consent. General Miles is in his sixty-third year. No doubt it is felt here that if he desires to make an issue with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, the compulsory retirement statute will be invoked in his case.

English Actress Arrives. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Mrs. "Pat" Campbell arrived on the Campania from England yesterday. She will open in Chicago next week with her company.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Buena Vista, Shortland, Tevoting—\$25 a year.

PREDICTS AID FOR BOERS.

Mr. Sulzer Believes President Will Stop Shipment of Horses.

Representative Sulzer of New York predicts that before long President Roosevelt will do something for the Boers. He expects him to take the action so ardently desired by the Boer sympathizers, and direct that the exportation of horses and mules from New Orleans to South Africa be stopped.

It is contended that the shipment of horses and mules is a direct violation of the laws of neutrality, and that the President can stop it by simply directing that the neutrality laws be enforced. It is held that without the horses and mules drawn from this source the British cannot hope to bring the Boer war to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Sulzer warmly admires the President, with whom he has long been on friendly terms. They were in the New York Legislature together.

Mr. Sulzer believes that the President is animated by the loftiest patriotic motives, and he proposes to support in Congress his policies as far as he can. He regards as the principles underlying the Democratic party.

DE WET AGAIN ESCAPES.

British Attempt to Surround Ship—Boer Leader's Failure.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The South African despatches report small skirmishes and an unsuccessful attempt to surround General De Wet, who is stated to have 800 men and two guns.

Boer communities are placed at twenty-seven.

OF 100,000 HORSE-POWER.

Greatest Generators in the World for Yerkes Railway.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The electrical generators to be laid down at the station in Chelsea Creek under the Yerkes underground railway electrification scheme will be the biggest in the world, each developing 1,000 horse-power and driven by a turbine engine of 400 tons.

Each generator, it is estimated, will be capable of giving out power equal to half a million men, the total maximum horse-power being 100,000.

This is intended to be the chief generating station for all of London's projected over and under ground systems. The power will be practically all available for traction—unlike the "true" railways, where a third was required to work the elevators.

CHINESE WILL BE KEPT OUT.

NO VOTE EXPECTED AGAINST BILL.

Even Chairman Hitt, It Is Declared, Will Be Found on the Affirmative Side of the Exclusion Measure.

It is not believed that a single vote will be cast in the House against whatever Chinese exclusion bill is presented to it by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Chairman Hitt of Illinois, who has consistently voted against for exclusion bills, on the ground that they were in direct violation of the treaties with China, and therefore their passage would be a violation of national faith, will vote for the bill this year, as under the treaty of Congress is authorized to take such action as it may deem wise in the premises.

Will Be Stringent. The efforts of the Asiatic Society to secure a more liberal provision for the entrance of Chinese merchants into this country are not favorably regarded by the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it is probable that instead of a more liberal provision being made, the present restrictions will be strengthened.

The committee believes that such a bill should be framed as will absolutely prohibit Chinese immigration in any form. Some of the members would like to include the Japanese and other Oriental races in the exclusion bill. It is pointed out that the conditions are different, and that Japan has a good navy and a very different disposition.

Hurts Labor Only. Chinese competition is regarded as harmful to the interests of labor only, for their competition in the fields of business, medicine, and other professions is scarcely felt. But to prevent the entrance of laborers under the guise of professional or business men, it may be thought best to exclude the latter classes.

It is possible the bill will permit the hiring of Chinese laborers for agricultural and stock raising, and demand the fullest guarantees from the Chinese Government that they are what they represent themselves to be.

DIPLOMAT'S BAGGAGE HELD.

Prince Radwitski's Position, However, Shields Him From Creditors.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Prince Radwitski, a Russian imperial courier and an attaché of the Embassy here, has had an unpleasant experience with two jewelers, who placed a distraint upon his luggage at the Hotel Castillon.

The distraint was removed, however, on the prince's plea that his diplomatic position rendered him immune from the action of creditors.

VAN SANT FEELS SATISFIED.

Thinks Hill's Statement Has Proved His Own Contentment.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 22.—The statement of J. J. Hill appears to confirm the position generally taken in the Northwest that the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern is contemplated. It is not already complete, so far as management is concerned, said Governor Van Sant, when asked what he thought of the statement of the president of the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Hill states that the Northern Securities Company is organized for the purpose of buying and holding the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Nothing but its stock, if the Northern Securities secures control of the stock of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington, does it not control these three competing lines, to regulate its traffic and management?

"It is not in the line of the company to do so," he responds, "competition amounts to consolidation, and is a gross violation of our laws."

Organist Going to Pittsburgh. LONDON, Dec. 22.—R. H. Lemare, organist at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, has accepted the post of organist at Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh.

DISPUTE LEFT TO ARBITRATOR.

Argentine Republic Takes a Firm Stand.

CHILEAN NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

Boundary Question Left to Umpire Appointed by Great Britain in 1898—Rumors of Break in Diplomatic Relations—Move Approved by the Public in Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Argentine Legation states that it has received the following despatch:

"Buenos Ayres, Dec. 21.—All the efforts of the Argentine Government to arrive at an understanding in the diplomatic representations made by the Chilean Government since the beginning of the year have proved fruitless, notwithstanding that every means was exhausted to secure a decorous solution for both Governments."

Negotiations Suspended. The Argentine Government in consequence has decided to suspend negotiations thereto and refer the matter to its arbitrator appointed in 1898. This decision does not mean any alteration in the existing state of peace with Chile.

Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of the Legation explains that the entire dispute has been referred in Great Britain, but that Argentina's action does not entail a rupture of diplomatic relations with Chile.

Rejected by Chile. A despatch to the Central News from Rome states that the "Corriere della Sera" has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres saying that Chile has rejected the Argentine note and that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says that the Argentine note and the Chilean reply have been received. The situation is delicate, but it is hoped still that war will be averted. There have been demonstrations in the streets in approval of the vigorous attitude of the Government.

Sailors Start for Home.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 22.—Two hundred and forty officers and men belonging to the Argentine cruiser Presidente Sarmiento embarked today on the steamer Sirio for Buenos Ayres. The cruiser and her crew were called this afternoon for Spezia, Italy.

CHILE CALLS MORE TROOPS.

Another Contingent of the National Guard in Service.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 22.—Much excitement has been caused by the reading of a proclamation throughout Chile today calling out another contingent of the National Guard.

The men now drilling will not disband. Officers of the army and navy who are absent on leave have been recalled.

FOUR OF A FAMILY BURNED.

Flames Play Fatal Havoc in a Pennsylvania House.

DUBOIS, Pa., Dec. 22.—Report comes here today of a fatal fire at the home of a farmer, John Ashbaugh, near Summerville, Jefferson County, yesterday morning. Four members of the Ashbaugh family were burned to death. One other was burned in such a manner that recovery is impossible.

Three others of the family were seriously burned and injured, and Mr. Ashbaugh himself is a sufferer from serious burns.

The dead are: WILLIAM ASHBAUGH, twenty-two years old, a brother of John Ashbaugh; HARRY ASHBAUGH, twelve years old; HARRY ASHBAUGH, twelve years old; JAMES ASHBAUGH, nine years old.

Herman Ashbaugh, eight years old, was seriously burned and his recovery is doubtful.

The affair happened at an early hour in the morning. Mr. Ashbaugh had risen and reached the kitchen, where he found the kitchen stove, and then went back to bed. He fell asleep, but shortly afterward was awakened by smoke coming up through the door. He groped his way to the room of his wife and the other members of the family, and after ascertaining that all were awake he carried his two youngest children from the house.

In the meantime Mrs. Ashbaugh, unable to make her way down the stairs through the flames and smoke, had jumped from a second story window and was lying on the ground. Mr. Ashbaugh put the two children he had carried from the house a safe distance from the fire, and then rushed back into the blazing structure in search of his other children and his brother. He found that "two-year-old" had been killed in his arms fought his way through the flames out of the house once more.

There were still four more persons in the house and Mr. Ashbaugh tried to get at them, but it was no use. He was forced to turn away as the walls of the house fell in.

TO DRIVE OUT AMERICANS.

Threat Made to Expel Naturalized Citizens From Tripoli.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Despatches from Constantinople state that the authorities of Tripoli have threatened to expel all naturalized Americans from the country unless they formally renounce their nationality in a fortnight.

The American Legation is making energetic representations in the matter. Most of the naturalized Americans are Argentines by birth.

PARIS RIOT PREVENTED.

Police Handle Crowds Well at Anniversary Statue Erecting.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—President Loubet today inaugurated the statue of Baudouin, who died in the Barricades. The expected riot goes to nothing.

Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau and MM. Fallieres, President of the Senate, and Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, made speeches.

When M. Fallieres, president of the municipal council, attempted to speak, a hand-drawn horse voice.

The police had no difficulty in handling the crowd.

Launching of Battleship Missouri.

Saturday morning, December 22, at Newport News, Va. The Missouri, the largest ship ever built, was launched today at 10:30 a. m. See page 7.

ULTIMATUM FOR VENEZUELA.

Germany to Send Sharp Word if Castro Delays Longer.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Berlin says that Germany will shortly send an ultimatum to Venezuela unless a definite and satisfactory arrangement is made with Venezuela's German creditors.

If the ultimatum is not obeyed Germany will take forcible measures, she having arrived at an agreement with President Roosevelt regarding their scope.

The battleship Indiana, now at Caracas, has been ordered to remain there, subject to the disposition of Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, who telegraphed the State Department on Saturday that an attempt at political revolution had broken out in that country.

While news of the insurrection against President Castro was a surprise to the authorities here, it was believed by them that some such move was bound to occur sooner or later. He has many enemies, both in and out of Venezuela, who have been awaiting the opportunity of overthrowing him.

Appreciating this, Castro has sought to appeal to the patriotism of his countrymen by defying the United States and Germany and pretending to be preparing for war with Colombia. Believing that Castro was engaged in a game of bluff, Colombia recently threw down the gauntlet by withdrawing her Minister from Caracas.

No hostile action against Colombia has been taken since then by Castro. That he will have his hands full in attending to the internal troubles with which he is beset is generally believed here.

The orders to the Indiana have no relation to the insurrection in Venezuela. She was directed to stay at Caracas solely because the insurrection might endanger American interests. Caracas is about 150 miles from La Guayra, the port of Caracas.

Capt. W. H. Emory, the Indiana's commander, will place himself in telegraphic communication with Minister Bowen, and will proceed to La Guayra, where Mr. Bowen says the word.

MARKET FIRE CLAIMS FORTY-FIVE VICTIMS.

BUILDING SUDDENLY FELL IN.

Men Were Engaged in the Work of Salvage When Collapse Came—Impossible to Effect Rescue.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 22.—By the burning of the city market building at Zacatecas, Mexico, today, fully forty-five lives were lost and more than a score of persons were seriously injured, some of them so badly that they cannot recover. Fifteen bodies have been taken from the ruins and a large force is clearing away the debris in order to recover others, though there is no hope that any of those caught in the collapse of the big structure will be found alive.